

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

A student 54 years old is a member of the freshman class of the Maine medical school.

Bishop Hall (Episcopal), of Vermont, has been doing temporary duty for the venerable Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who is enfeebled by old age.

The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments, and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the church is about \$25,000,000.

Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, Bart., who has just died in his 97th year, was the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, the oldest free mason, and the oldest baronet in Great Britain.

There is a good deal of soreness in Tallage's church in Washington, and among the Presbyterians there generally—at least, so it is said—over his success in freezing out one of his co-pastors in order that he could have the pulpit all to himself.

The Christian Intelligencer remarks that "age is at a premium in all the professions, except the clerical. In the sick chamber and in the court-room experience counts for something; in the pulpit it counts for nothing. To treat sin-sick souls requires more skill than to treat diseased bodies, and skill is the ripe fruit of experience."

PIRATE'S BURIED GOLD.

Treasure Worth \$200,000 Believed to Be Hidden Away in Louisiana.

Not long ago a Mr. Palmer, of Lake Charles, La., purchased a tract of land situated on the south bank of English Bayou, at its junction with the Calcasieu. This property is commonly known as the "English Bayou Bluffs."

To all intents this gentleman made the deal simply for purposes of speculation. So it may be imagined that Mr. Palmer was overwhelmed by the legend which was told him a few days ago.

He was one morning in his office when an old creole came in and introduced himself. After a few minor remarks he suddenly inquired if Mr. Palmer had not made the deal for the land about the mouth of the bayou. On being answered in the affirmative, he told this story:

"Along in the first part of this century things were rocky in these parts. There was no town here then, and, with the exception of a few scattered ranches, the country was held by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

The Calcasieu river, however, and its tributaries were in the possession of the pirate, Lafitte. For years he made this section one of his hiding places, and a secure one it was, for, once across the bar with his chopper-built schooners, he was beyond the reach of the average deep-water cruiser.

But it is said that on one occasion his pursuers crossed the bar and chased him up the river, for he sailed as far as the English bayou, and there on these high banks, in the angle formed by the two streams, he buried \$200,000 in gold.

"Then about 200 yards further up the Calcasieu, he sunk his vessel, and with his men took to the dense swamps, leaving his pursuers no clue as to his whereabouts, and they probably never knew what became of the vessel or its crew."

Whether this man spoke the truth or not I am unable to say, but in all probability there is some ground for the legend. At all events the story looked out, and one morning before a week had passed freshly dug holes on the bluffs showed that some one had been prospecting for the lost gold.

Up the Calcasieu, about a mile from this spot, there is a locality which has always borne a special charm for the fortune hunter, as well as for those in search of ancient legends.

As with the other place, Lafitte is the hero of the tale, but the treasure reposes at the bottom of the river. It seems that the pirate suddenly found himself in a tight place with one of his vessels. On board were heaps of costly jewelry—diamonds, rubies and pearls—which he had taken from merchantmen on the high seas.

Either from a notion of his own, or because he did not have time to do otherwise, Lafitte filled one of his cannon with this fabulous wealth, and, sealing it up, threw it overboard in a bend of the river.—N. Y. Times.

Found His Place.

In one of the frontier counties of Texas a few residents were fixing up a political slate, so that all would have a place at the public crib.

"There," said one, "I reckon about everybody has something but old Tom Jones."

"Might make him constable."

"No; he can't read—couldn't serve a warrant."

"Justice of the peace," suggested another.

"That won't do, because he can't write either. Reckon the old fellow will have to go hungry."

"That would never work," said another—"he would throw his influence against us. I should think the school board was the place for Tom."

"Didn't think of that. Put him down for the best place on the board."—Texas Sifter.

Nothing of Consequence.

Misses (just returned from a long visit in the country)—Well, Jane, how have you been getting on while I have been away?

Jane—Pretty fair, mum. The kitchen drain's all stopped up, the chimney has been on fire, burglars broke in one night and the brokers are in for taxes; but everything else is all right.—London Tit-Bits.

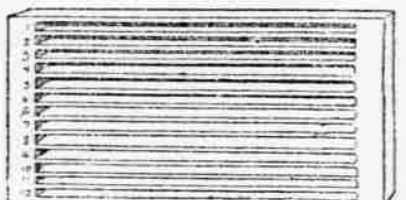
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

PROFIT IN BEEKEEPING.

Experience of an Ohio Apiarist of Twenty Years' Standing.

On April 2, '95, we removed 50 stands of Italian bees from our cellar to their summer stands, and found that there had been no loss except in the weakening of some colonies and the loss of three queens. We immediately gave the bees that had lost their queens to the weakest colonies, leaving us 47 stands. To these we added five more by purchase at \$2.25 each. Having 175 pounds of poor grade of honey, and as all were getting scarce of honey, we invented a feeder of our own, and during the scarcity of honey between apple bloom and white clover, we placed a feeder over each colony and fed them some of this poor honey every evening, which brought them up good and strong in bees until the commencement of the white clover crop. This feeding prevented the cessation of egg laying by the queen, and consequently our hives were full of brood, larvae and eggs, and the new honey from clover was placed in the extracting combs, which were now put in readiness for the expected honey flow.

Perhaps a description of our feeder would be of benefit to some brother beekeeper. It is made of two-inch pine, cut 7x14 inches. In the center, lengthwise, a slot three-eighths of an inch in width is cut through and to within an inch of each end. Then 12



LOCKMAN'S BEE-FEEDER.

A slot 3/4 in. wide, cut entirely through the box for bees to come through to get feed; 1 to 12 are slots cut 3/4 in. wide, 1/4 in. deep, to hold feed. This to be covered with screen, which is raised by placing 1/2 in. strips around edge and across center.

Under slots, six on each side of the center slot, three-eighths of an inch wide, are cut 1 1/4 inches deep, and out as near each end as possible; one-eighth inch of wood is left between the slots for the bees to crawl up on and to keep them from drowning.

These center walls, save the one on each side of the center slot, have a portion cut away, down as deep as the slots are cut, which permits these slots to fill evenly though the feed be poured at one place. Small strips, one-half inch thick are nailed around the edge and one across the center; over this a piece of common door screening, cut to fit, is placed, and another small strip one-eighth inch thick is nailed to hold the screen in place.

These feeders were placed over each colony by putting a small strip out of the hup and placing the center slot so as to come between, or rather directly over, the space between two combs in the lower story. We believe this feeder to be as good as any we have yet seen, as you can feed at any time without the bees being able to come out of the hive. If the feeder is full of bees it matters not, as you can pour your feed right on them and fill the feeder if you wish, and not a bee will be drowned. If you wish to stop feeding and the feeder is full of bees, simply place the feeder on the ground, bottom side up, and the bees will soon return to the hive. But we have digressed.

White clover yielded very poorly at first, but got some better, until a crop of 2,500 pounds was taken by the extractor. Then we had a short cessation, when the basswood flow began, and a crop of 2,000 pounds was harvested and the honey from 222 stands not removed, which (if it had been removed) would have swelled the entire crop to over 7,000 pounds. Two tons of this honey would have sold at 10c, 12c, 15c per pound, and nearly one ton on hand. There is considerable capital invested, but this crop did not take three months' work of one man.

The query "did it pay?" seems to be very easily answered. One load of 1,800 shipped a few days ago brought as much as 300 bushels of wheat, or 1,000 bushels of oats, or 51,000 pounds of corn. Whether it paid or not, we think you can find us next year as in the past 20 years—still in the business.—Jacob Dickman, in Ohio Farmer.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

It Will Never Pay to Attempt the Cure of a Sick Bird.

If fowls are kept clean and well sheltered from the wind and wet, and not overfed and have a due proportion of both soft and green food, and a never-failing supply of clean water, they will usually remain free from disease, unless infected by strangers. When disease does occur among fowls it may usually be ascribed to our variable climate, to dampness and cold, to injudicious feeding and to an ill-ventilated roosting house. We would therefore recommend, says an authority, as a cure in chief for all the ills to which poultry is subject, the practice of the old saw, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And a good general rule for the cure of sickness is that it be killed without delay, for unless the birds be valuable ones, it will never pay to attempt a cure, and rarely so if they are. A diseased fowl, as will be the result of general observation, is never kindly treated by its healthy companions, and, as most of the diseases to which they are liable are highly contagious, it is not killed and thus summarily disposed of, it should be at once removed from the flock and confined by itself for treatment.—Farmer's Voice.

Young chickens of fancy breeding should not be permitted to roost on perches until after they are three months old, because it so often causes crooked breast bones.

FOUNDATION STOCK.

A Subject That Should Be Studied by Every Progressive Breeder.

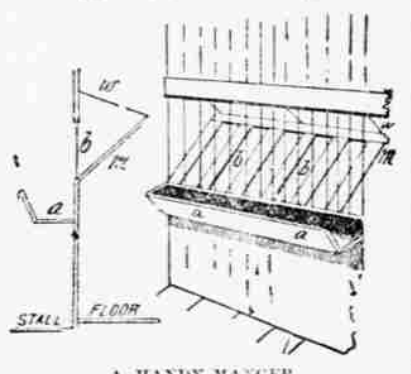
As a foundation principle, says Prof. Morrow, we want to use for the sire and dam hogs that have those characteristics we desire and have those fixed by good breeding. It is in accordance with the best practice and with the best theory that, given reasonable purity of breeding, it is more important to have an additional merit in the sire and dam than in the more remote ancestry, and so, in a descending scale, as we go back. If we will bear in mind that in going back only ten generations, we are each of us carrying the blood of 1,024 men and women in our veins, if there have been no intermarriage of relations, we will see we need not worry about what our tenth paternal ancestor was. So when a man tells me the good points of a certain breed of hogs way back in 1800 it don't carry much weight. As a rule, we had better look to the individual merit. He thinks we make a mistake in breeding when we insist upon getting coarseness, perhaps length of body, in the dam and look for a compact and possibly slightly effeminate male. Among hogs the male, as a rule, is coarser than the female.

There may wisely be a distinction made in the practice of the professional breeder and the common breeder who is raising hogs, not for breeding purposes, but to be sold in the market. Let the first, as far as possible, breed from mature stock. Let him see that his hogs get a good deal of exercise. Prof. Morrow has no faith whatever in the wisdom of the practice of confining any animal designed for breeding purposes without exercise, summer or winter. On the other hand he would not have the farmer who breeds hogs for the general market be overly careful. It will not do to say that it is wise for him to breed only from mature animals. He will not do it, and as a rule he would make less money if he did. If he will renew his stock from the skillful professional breeder he will make more money by breeding from comparatively young animals, and as soon as may be turning off the dams for pork, than he will by following the practice so important to the professional breeder. It will be wise for the producer of the pig that he wants to sell for pork, to feed liberally and well at an early age as practicable.—Farmer's Voice.

MANGER FOR HORSES.

Exceedingly Convenient Whenever Stable Room Is Limited.

Wherever the room for the horse stable is small, as it is where the stalls are arranged across one end of the barn in a 12 or 14 foot space, where the horses are to face the barn door, this manger will be found exceedingly convenient. In place of the usual wide and deep manger, construct a trough (n) not over one foot wide or deep. Place rods (m) the full width of the manger, just far enough apart so that the horse can get his nose between them to eat his hay or fodder, which is placed upon the slant support (m). This is hinged at the



A HANDY MANGER.

bottom and supported at the top by a wire or rope (w). The advantages of this manger are a saving of space, no feed can be wasted, and there is no place in which the refuse parts of the feed may collect. The seed and chaff fall through the slat support to the barn floor. When feeding fodder drop this support from the top and the stalks roll out upon the floor, from whence they may easily be carried wherever desired; they thus never become an annoyance in the manure. When hauling hay into the barn this support (m) may be dropped so as to be entirely out of the way. Withal it is cheap in its construction. The rods in front of the trough may be of wood or iron. The support (m) may be made of half-inch boards four inches wide. Use common four-inch strap hinge.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Over-fat hens are in danger of apoplexy. Wheat is among the best foods for laying hens.

Keep the hens scratching, if you would keep them laying.

Generally it is not a good plan to feed stimulating food to poultry.

The quality of the eggs depends largely upon the food given to the hens.

Except for feeding soft food troughs should not be used. Always scatter grain.

While sour milk is relished by the hens, it should not be made to take the place of water.

The goose will lay about as many eggs as the turkey and can be raised to maturity at about one-half the cost.

Ducklings are much more easily fed than chickens. Nothing seems to disagree with them as long as it is sweet.

One advantage in raising ducks, rather than chickens, is that they grow almost twice as fast, are free from vermin and less liable to disease.

The guinea is a useful fowl, notwithstanding its peculiarities. It lays a large number of eggs, which, though small, are of good quality and nutritious.

A goose is not fully matured at one year old, but sometimes breeders will couple old males with young females. Avoid getting them too fat, and give them plenty of opportunity for exercise.—St. Louis Republic.

RELATED OF THE RENOWNED.

King Menelek of Abyssinia is passionately fond of champagne.

The prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of low spirits and his face has grown very care worn of late.

President Faure of France is said to be growing weary of the cares of office, and is not as energetic as he used to be.

It is said that Nansen agreed, for the sum of \$5,000, to send his first message on his return to an English newspaper.

Ismael de Lesseps, son of the Grand Francias, has just been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for threatening a judge de paix who had spoken disrespectfully of his mother.

Lord Leighton was not a rich man when he died, in spite of the large sums he earned during his lifetime, and his famous house, with all its art treasures, must be sold at auction.

Mr. Gladstone usually has three wools in reading at the same time and changes from one to another as he thinks that his mind has reached the limit of absorption.

Emperor William of Germany takes great interest in his kitchen. Recently he accompanied his court-marshal through "the lower regions" of his palace and complimented his chef de chefs on the good order that pertained to a department that is always overworked.

Lloyd's silver medal has been awarded to Capt. Nutman, of the steamship Aidar, who, when his ship foundered, refused to be taken off, in order not to leave an injured man. He went down with the ship, but managed to hold on to his man and to get him on the bottom of an upturned boat, from which they were afterward rescued.

FAMOUS YOUNG MEN.

Chatterton was not 20 when he died. Landseer began his studies of dogs at six.

Perugino had finished an altar painting at 14.

Moliere finished a comedy, one of his best, at 17.

Händel had produced an opera before he was 15.

Cornelle had planned a tragedy before he was ten.

Anber wrote an operetta for the stage before 14.

Claude Lorraine began landscape painting at 13.

Fra Angelico painted a superb altar piece before 20.

Fra Bartolomeo executed two altar pieces before 17.

'Tis well your heaviest wraps to wear When you a-shaking go. Even though for frost you do not care; They break the fall, you know.—Washington Star.

EXPLOSIVES OF COUGHING are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pile's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A DISTINCTION.—"Didn't you tell me that Miss Design was an artist?" "Oh, no; I told you she painted."—Detroit Free Press.

NO SAFER OR MORE EFFICACIOUS REMEDY can be had for Coughs, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Trochies."

Let them obey that know not how to rule.—Shakespeare.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1895.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 3 3/4 @ 4 1/2
COTTON—Middling..... 7 1/2 @ 8
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 3 7/8 @ 4 1/8
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard..... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2..... 55 @ 57
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 26
POUR—New Mess (No. 1)..... 9 7/8 @ 10 1/2

ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
GEEVES—Fancy Steers..... 4 00 @ 4 70
HOGS—Medium..... 3 15 @ 3 20
HOGS—Fair to Select..... 3 00 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 2 25 @ 2 50
FLOUR—Patents..... 3 50 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Fancy to Extra..... 2 75 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 60 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... 20 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 30 @ 31 1/2
TOBACCO—Lugs..... 12 00 @ 12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy..... 9 00 @ 10 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 13 @ 12
EGGS—Fresh..... 15 @ 16
POUR—Standard Mess (New)..... 9 1/2 @ 9 5/8
BAKON—Clear Rib..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
LARD—Prime Steam..... 4 1/2 @ 4 5/8

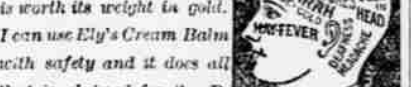
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping..... 3 75 @ 4 35
HOGS—Fair to Choice..... 3 65 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 3 00 @ 3 40
FLOUR—Winter Patents..... 3 10 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 20 @ 21 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
POUR—Mess (New)..... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 3 25 @ 4 20
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 50 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 72 @ 73
OATS—No. 2..... 16 1/2 @ 17
CORN—No. 2..... 15 @ 16

NEW ORLEANS.
FLOUR—High Grade..... 3 00 @ 3 30
CORN—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24
OATS—Western..... 25 @ 26 1/2
HAY—Choice..... 16 1/2 @ 17 00
POUR—New Mess..... 9 1/2 @ 9 50
BAKON—Sides..... 6 1/2 @ 7
COTTON—Middling..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 71 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 20 @ 21 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... 22 @ 23 1/2
POUR—New Mess..... 9 1/2 @ 10 00
BAKON—Clear Rib..... 6 1/2 @ 7
COTTON—Middling..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—D. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.



CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm opens and closes the nasal passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses, Stops the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 57 Warren Street, New York.

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